SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

His Condition and Career-The Man of the Tender Heart and Iron Jaw. Philadelphia Letter in Cincinnati Commercial Ga-

Will Samuel J. Randall recover? If he does, will be take any position for or against Cleveland in this presidential campaign! Whether he takes any position or not, will the threatened Democratic movement in this city to defeat him for Congress be made, and, if made, will it suc-

These questions are being asked in Pennsylvania every day, and meantime the stricken statesman is steadily getting back his health and strength. Nothing could have been more beneficial to him than his removal from Washington to the fair and breezy country retreat that was provided for him near Wayne Station, afteen miles outside of the city, on the Pennsylvania railroad's main line. The country-seat "Castanea" has been just the place for Mr. Randall. Everybody in Philadelphia knows that "Castanea" belongs to Mrs. J. Bellangee Cox; that its name in English is "chestnut," and that it is so called because of the numberless chestbut trees that crown the elevation of the ridgy

country roundabout. "This is just what I need," said the sick man, when he rested himself back in an easy chair after his removal from Washington. He was right. Pure air, rural quiet and the companionship of his family have wrought wonders. Mrs. Razdall, Mrs. Lancaster, his oldest daughter, Miss Susie Randall and Samuel J., jr., are with him, and only occasionally does his doctor trive over to see him.

It was only yesterday that Mr. Randall wanted to get down stairs and knock around the place. "I don't believe it would hurt you a bit," he was old, "but you can't do it." "I know it wouldn't hurt me," said Mr. Ran-

"Well, just wait," was the answer, "until you feel strong enough to want to run a footrace." So Mr. Randall still remains in his room, and he busies himself for certain hours of the day just as if he was in the bard-worker's harness he has always worn. He reads all the newspapers, writes all his letters—and they are many—and does a deal of work besides. He takes the liveliest kind of interest in the progress of the campaign. His daughter, Mrs. Lancaster, was saying the other day that she thought her father was looking better than he had for a year.

Anyone who knows Mr. Randall knows what a blow has been to him the steady drift of his party, both national and State, away from him. It would have broken the spirit of many a man. Yet he has not acknowledged himself beaten, and does not think he is beaten even now. He has borne it just as he bore his defeat for the speakership by Carlisle. A friend of his tells

"Randall was in a committee-room waiting the result of the caucus. Suddenly a genuine rebel yell rang through the corridors. It was the first time the rebel yell had ever been heard in the halls of Congress, and we all knew what * meant. Then a friend came in and told him of his querwhelming defeat. 'Your supporters want you to go in and make a speech,' said his friend; 'can you stand it?' Randall gave a gulp, his iron jaws came together with a snap, and be sprang to his feet. 'Yes,' said be, 'I can stand anything.' It was a hard blow, but he met it like a man."

Few people even in Philadelphia know anything about the personal characteristics of this man, who has been in Congress almost as long as has been Judge Kelley. They know him as a tall, gaunt figure, slightly stooped, clad in sicthes that seldom fit him well, for he pays more attention to other things than to his attire. They have picked him out half a square away, with his piercing black eyes peering from under the slouching brim of a hat more or less old, and many have said, "Here comes Randall from his law office." Yet Mr. Randall never had a law office, and only a man here and there knows that he never studied law. In reality be started life as an iron merchant and did no!

make a success of it. Mr. Randall is one of those men who believe In doing his own work and in keeping his own counsel as to what he does and intends doing. Last March he and a man of this city, one who s, perhaps, his most confidential friend, were riding down Pennsylvania avenue in Washinghas seen its best days, drawn by Mr. Randall's old and smbling horse that he calls "The Colonel." They were talking of personal matters in a confidential way, when suddenly the friend said: "By the way, what are you going to do on the Mills bill?" Mr. Randall shut up like a elam. His friend repeated the question, and Mr. Randall, looking hard at him, said, "It's

blowing a gale outside, Tom." To any other person it is safe to say the answer would have been, "Mind your own busimess," for bluntness of speech is as much a charseteristic of the ex-Speaker as his habits of toil and his utter disregard of his personal appearance. It is related of him that just after the famons Oak View conference, where the President outlined his message, Mr. Randall was asked what he had heard about it. "I did hear," was his laconic reply, "that they got as far as free

When the gunboat Yorktown and the dynamite

cruiser Vesuvius were launched from Cramp's, Secretary Whitney brought a great crowd of Senators and Representatives over. Seeing Mr. Randall standing aloef, a great crowd of re-porters surrounded him and asked him to tell them something about public affairs. "I don't like to be interviewed by wholesale," said the Congressman, smiling down upon them, "but I'll say this: Any bill will go through Congress that has enough money before it and behind it." Mr. Randail scorns a public man who appoints his relatives to office. His own brother wanted European consulship, and he could have sesured it for him, for he was close to the adminstration then, but Mr. Randall sturdily refused. He has done the same thing with other relatives. At the same time, no man is more leyal to his friends. "Did a man ever have such friends?" he said after the Allentown State convention, where he had the entire adn arrayed against where his liautenants, some of whom held office, worked hard for him, thus endangering their places. He has stood by his friends when it might have caused his political ruin. An instance was the securing of the removal of Rutan, the marshal of the Western district of Pennsyl vania, and the appointment of Miller. It might bave arrayed Senator Quay and the other leaders against him, and resulted in the abolition of his district. The only reason for his course in the marshalship seems to have been that he and Miller were schoolmates or old-time friends, or something of that kind.

It is not thought possible that Mr. Randall will be able to take part in this campaign, even If he should so desire and find that he could consistently do so. He may write a public letter, or he may not. That is purely conjectural.
That many Democrats would like to run a candidate against him in his district, even if they could not keep him from getting the nomination, is a matter of notoriety all through the down-town wards comprising his district. Some of them discountenance the movement on the ground that it is not fair to "fight sick men." Others claim that this is a Cleveland-Mills bill sampaign, and no man who is not in favor of the President's tariff ideas should have a Democratic indorsement this year. If there is a fight against him it will be about the liveliest of its

kind Philadelphia has known in a decade. There is one thing that could not be urged against him in such a fight-that he has made money out of his long service in Congress. There is hardly another man in public life so poor. A close friend says "he basn't a dollar." and his salary as Congressman is his sole insome. The unpretentious brick house in Washington is owned by Mrs. Randall. The Randall estate does own a large tract of Southern iron and coal lands which he hopes some day will be worth something to his children. The lands are not developed. When they are they may be

Ben's Democratic Brother Goes for Him. Bucyrus Journal.

In July the Forum declared Ben Harrison's brother, Scott Harrison. of Kansas

ity, is a rock-ribbed Democrat. He will vote for Whereupon the Journal wrote to J. Scott Har-Mson, Esq., inclosing the assertion from the Forum, and asking him for the facts in the case, and on Tuesday the Journal received the fol-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25, 1888. J. Hopley, Esq., Bucyrus, O.: My Dear Sir-Your letter of July 18, after having

been returned to you for some unaccountable reason, is this moment received. While I have always been a Democrat, I have never been a blind partisan, nor do I think "rock-ribbed." In this great contest Ben has my whole-hearted and

ardent support, and had I a thousand votes they would all be cast for him. Very truly yours.

J. S. HARRISON.

What Will They Do with the Money. Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Cieveland sends his check for \$10,000 to the Democratic national committee. His personal friends-presumed to be the Cabinet members-contribute \$150,000. How much Mr. Jay Gould, the New York importers, the whisky ring, the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust have sent, is not announced. A subsidiary land is furnished by the English free-traders, of whom Lord Brassey subscribes a thousand sounds to circulate free-trade pamphlets in America. As we have cautioned the American people more than once, it is not money which will be most wanting to the Democrate in the

of the campaign as will more than overwhelm

any corrupt still hunt for votes. One of the free-trade mugwump organs re-bused the conductor of this paper for raising in 1880 the money needed to "picket" Indiana and prevent the influx of voters from Kentucky. Chicago and the river-front wards of our own city, although the expense was entirely legitimate, and the money was spent under Mr. Gar. field's personal supervision. Has the Evening Post any similar comment on the gathering of an enormous campaign fund from such sources as have been mentioned, when the Democrats are engaged in no legitimate agitation of the questions of the year, calling for its expendi-

TONS OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Weighing, Counting and Storing Coin in the New Treasury Department Vault.

There is a stream of silver pouring into Washington at the rate of half a million dollars a day. It comes in the shape of fresh, glittering, new dollars, standard silver dollars of the vintage of 1888, with the milling unnicked and the face of the Goddess of Liberty fresh from the stamp. The stream is flowing at present from the Philadelphia mint, but before long the aluice gate will be switched around and the shining flood will be turned in from New York, then, after a time, from New Orleans, and finally from San Francisco, thus giving the United States a silver belt that will outshine even that of a champion pugilist. The Adams Express Company carries the silver in trunks or iron bound boxes, guarded by armed men. At this end of the line the silver is carried direct to the Treasury Department in great latticed wagons that look like the animal cages in a menagerie. At the Treasury the boxes are taken into the building and into the basement, then down a winding stairway in the northeast corner of the building into the subbasement, where the air at present has an odor of soft mustiness that brings thoughts of mysterious treasure-hidden gold, stories of Captain Kidd, and similar ideas. The visions of the mystic are suddenly dispelled by a prosy, busi-ness-like door of grated iron that bars the way

Treasurer Hyatt and a Star reporter took this route last Wednesday, when the first consignment of silver arrived, and were consequently stopped in their course by the barred door. In the distance was heard the clink and musical rattle of coins, like the chains that were rattled behind the scenes at the theater, when the prisoner is being ironed or liberated. Mr. Hvatt shook the door, but the noise was drowned by the clinking. Another shake brought a man who opened the door for the Tressurer. Inside the small room on the other side of the grating | the Democratic majority in Congress, owe a few bours before, had groaned in carrying its precious burden to its resting-place. On the left, as the visitors proceeded, an opening in the wall disclosed the painted door of a vault marked with a great "2," and containing upward of ninety million dollars.

and brings the visitor to a halt.

Straight abead, at the end of a short corridor. was a group of men, busy with the examination of the silver, and producing the clinking heard from the outside. On either hand was a stack of canvas bags, portly and proud in their appearance. "Each one of these bags contains \$1,000 and weighs sirty pounds," said Mr. Hyatt. "Try to lift it, and you will nee how hard it would be for a thief to take away very much money." The reporter grasped the neck of one of the bags with one hand, but it only slipped from the pile to the floor with a muffled clinking that was tantalizing. The reporter stopped to replace the bag with both hands, but a tall, brawny colored man came to the rescue, and picking up the bag as though it were a feather, carried it a few steps to a queer-looking wooden utensil about two feet high. There was a shelf about a foot square, on top, and below was a slide or chute, parrowing to an opening about six inches across. The bag was dumped on the platform and the

securing cord cut with a rapid motion of a knife. Holding the mouth of the bag down into the chute, the man directed the silver stream into a copper scoop, something like those used by grocers, with handles on the sides. The thousand coins filled the scoop exactly, and as soon as the clinking ceased another man lifted it from the block and set it on the pan of the scales. These scales glittered in the gas light like gold The top bar was massive and looked more like the walking beam of an engine than a part of a piece of apparatus so delicate that the hundredth part of an ounce could be easily weighed. The panshung down to a platform, while a great brass standard in the center bore the weight of the whole. On the pan opposite that holding the coins were two great brass weights, one equivalent of the money, and the other, on top of the first, the balance for the scoop. These weights were exactly in the center of the pan, as was the scoop also. As soon as the scoop rested on the pan the scalesman sested in front of the center beam, turned a crank at its base, moving a couple of arms running upward from the center to the cross beam, and throwing the pans from their rest. They at once began to oscilate slightly, but soon came to a rest, when the man shoved a little button near the crank, and a long needle, pointing downward at the very center of the machine, again to the central mark of a scale below, moved slowly to one side and then back to it. "All right," he said, quickly releasing the pressure on the button and turning the crank back. as quick as a wink the scoop was whisked from the pan and up to the top of the shute, where it was tipped, and its shining contents slid down into the mouth of their original bag, held open by a man sitting at the foot of the machine, who tied the mouth of the canvas and handed the proved bag to another man at his elbow. The latter placed it on a low truck already full of

He picked up the tongue of the truck and strained his muscles to start it. Gradually it moved, and then wheeled slowly up the corridor to the middle door of the cages. On either side of the central aisle the gratings rose to the roof with unpleasant suggestions of jaildom. Away down in the semi-darkness, relieved only by the flickering of a feeble gaslight, a door yawned and into this the men guided the truck. On the far side of the cell or cage a line of white bags. piled against the wall, showed the work already done. The single line of bags reached up to about the lower edge of a man's vest, and coutained \$200,000. The silver will be piled high at the end of the vault furthest 'rom the door and sloping down to the other side. Otherwise there would be danger of its falling in when disturbed in the future. The mouths of the bags point upward, flushing on a narrow corridor running entirely around the cages. In order to prevent the chance of a thief sneaking in with a party of visitors, slipping around through this corridor, and, by cutting some of the bage, belping himself to a pocket pull of "wheels." Mr. Hyatt is going to have this passage way closed by means of iron doors at each end, to be kept cked.

The central aisle is also closed at each end by heavy grated doors, and the keys to the cells are kept inside of the aisle, and the communicating doors will be locked when the silver is all stored so that it will only be necessary to guard the little piece of corridor in front of the two outside cells. In these the silver will slant back from the front, so that it will be impossible for any light-fingured visitor to slit open a bag. While the visitors were looking around the clinking was going on merrily at the entrance, and the pile of wealth in cell No. 4 was growing higher. When the party returned to the door the scaleman had been relieved by another, and through some means the apparatus was not registering the weight it should. Little pieces of lead were dropped in either pan to determine where the trouble lay, and it was finally concluded that the money then on the pan was light in weight, and it was taken off, bagged, tied, and sent upstairs to a counting room. In case the

number of coins was correct each one would be weighed. "We could detect a trade dollar in a second. explained Mr. Hyatt, 'and also a dollar that was plugged. See how fine the scales are," tearing off a small piece of paper from a sheet at the scaleman's elbow and tossing it into the scoop full of silver in the pau. The needle, before stationary, moved quickly to one side. "You see that it would be pretty hard to get in some

old coins," said the Tressurer. The atmosphere was horrible, close, da mp and musty, and the visitors, who began to feel the oppressive effects of the vitiated air, were glad to get out into the corridor. The time-lock door yawned at the entrance; the intricate machinery, as fine as that of a watch, seemingly too frail the responsible purpose for which intended. The real door of the vault, however, is inside of this piece of mechanism, at the end of the short corridor. It is of solid iron, six inches thick, and weighs 5, 000 pounds. It slides into the wall on the right, and, without the aid of the windlass that nestles in the wall beside it, needs the strength of five men to move it. It goes, when shut, nearly a

foot into the left-hand wall. The construction of this vault was begun last summer, and has cost about \$30,000. The scales at the entrance, which will form a part of the outfit, cost \$1,200. The vault consists of sixteen cell-rooms, each of which will contain about \$8,-000,000. It is proposed to have the vault lighted

by electricity. Matson Disappoints Democrats.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune. The local Democrats who heard Colonel Matson at Logansport retured with drooping plames. They were all assured that whatever may be their candidate's strong parts, they cannot in honesty claim for him great ability or popularity bresent campaign, and there are two cities in on the stump. They obtained a pretty thorough each of the two doubtful Eastern States where understanding of the causes which contributed money can be used for other than legitimate expenses of a political campaign. The danger is the in his successive congressional races and to be met not by "fighting fire with fire," but by made a substantial reduction in their pretensions such education of the people in the great issues of his popularity as a vote-winner.

Adopted at Chicago, June 21, 1888.

THE PREAMBLE. The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln— and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils— Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic-the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and

oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. AN EQUAL BALLOT AND REPRESENTATION. We affirm our unswerving devotion to the

national Constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration, and their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratis party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annovance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint beliest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

SERVILE LABOR AND "TRUSTS." We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we commend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the trans-portation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States. PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats, about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vin-

dicating the law. The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and he admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary de ay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of seif-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as

they may become so. The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

MONEY, ONE CENT POSTAGE AND EDUCATION, The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and con-

demns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free-school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free insti-tutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every

child growing up in the land, the opportunity

of a good common-school education. MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVAL DEFENSES. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our de-fenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, in-crease the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our

country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks." COWARDICE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the slands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

produce, and cheapen the cost of transporta-

tion. We affirm this to be far better for our

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obelience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but espe-cially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, towit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

PENSIONS TO DEFENDERS OF THE UNION. The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation by Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loval people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legis-

THE HOME, TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY. The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and welldirected efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT. Editor Dana Tells Mr. Cleveland How to Make His Policy Consistent.

We shall not undertake to offer any advice to Mr. Cleveland regarding his official and political acts. He does what he thinks fit and does not appear to take counsel with anyone but himself. Yet his retaliation message strikes out a new and most interesting line of policy, and, if it is to be carried out, and to have its full and legitimate effect upon the public mind, it must be supplemented and completed by other acts looking in the same direction with the message. The first of these acts would be the dismissal of Secretary Bayard from the Cabinet, and the second would be the recall of Mr. E. J. Phelps as minister to the court of St. James.

As for Mr. Phelps, we proffer the suggestion without hesitation and without reserve. He does not appear to be an American in sentiment or in ideas. He is not in sympathy with the Irish home-rulers, though every genuine American is; and his appointment was a grave mis-take, injurious to Mr. Cleveland and injurious But it is not without a pang that we declare that, if Mr. Cleveland means to be consistent with his new attitude, if he means to follow out to its proper conclusion the new and glorious line of conduct on which he has now embarked he cannot retain in the most conspicuous, important, and influential post of his Cabinet the man who was primarily responsible for the fishery treaty which has just been rejected by the Senate, and which President Cleveland most effectively and emphatically repudiates in his retaliation message. For these many years no man has been dearer to the Democracy of the United States than Thomas Francis Bayard. Elevated in his purposes, true and faithful in his labors, he has been regarded as the ideal of a Democratic statesman. But he made the fishery treaty, and the present policy of Mr. Cleveland is in direct opposition therewith; and every house divided against itself shall not

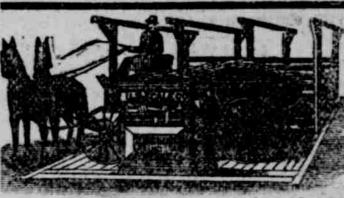
Nasi's Fall.

Hartford Currant. Tom Nast, the hired man of the Democratio campaign committee! Samson grinding in the mills of the Philistines for wages! What an A Point of Purity.

Purity cannot exist in anything coming from a disgusting source. "Ammonia" has its origin in an animal excrement; yet it is introduced for leav ning purposes into Baking Powders, foisted upon the public as "absolutely pure." Suddenly break open a hot biscuit and quickly smell the stifling odor of amm arising therefrom. This is an infallible test for the "absolutely pure" baking powders, the supplementary rising power of which resides in the harsh and caustic chemical "Ammonia."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from ammonia, lime, alum and every other injurious substance. A biscuit made from it smells sweet, tastes sweet, and will bear the strictest scrutiny from every point of view.





We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dormant, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Haute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)

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We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 1s inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters. NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES

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Cheaper than Flour THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

A FUNNY MISTAKE. How a French Prince Was Ordered About in

The Prince of the House of Orleans, of France -of course-M. de Boissy, is in the city. He is facing the sun in his travels, having arrived here from the Occident. A story on the Prince: He was coming east when he arrived at the gates of the Yosemite. Here he concluded to turn aside, like Rasselas, the Prince of Abyssinia, but for a different reason. When the traveler enters the Yosemite valley he leaves the railroad and takes up with the stage-coach. Over a winding way be sees how fantastical pature has been. Now and then the coach halts at a country inn under the shadow of some strangely-fashioned mountain. Dinner, or whatever the meal may be, is waiting. In this valley there are no coronets, except these which the Creator has placed upon the peaks that

glisten in the sun. There are no titles except those which explorers have bestowed upon the chasms and canyons that open with a silence which is awe-inspiring. The Prince of Orleans found this out. He had to scramble for a plate just the same as did our own D. Harry Hammer when he rushed for his chair. It is related, to the Prince's credit, that he conformed to the custom of American haste, and "got there." In the midst of his repast the Prince bethought him of a message which he desired to give his valet, and left his chair and plate for that purpose. There was a long, lank and hungry Ohioan by the same of Harrison, who was waiting for a chair, and when the Prince quit his, Mr. Harrison squatted where royalty had been, shoved the unfnished meal aside, and turning to the waiter said in a high key: "Here, bring me some meat, and corn, and potatoes, and bread, and some milk

and butter, and be quick as you can." At this moment the Prince returned and found his seat taken by the gentleman from Ohio. The Prince remonstrated with the waiter for his negligence in allowing another to take his place in a manner that dazed M. de Garcon so that his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. During the imperial remonstrance the Prince shifted his position so that he was between the back of Mr. Harrison and garcon. Mr. Harrison was getting impatient, and turning to the Prince, whom he did not know, said:

"Here, why in the blank and blanknation don't you bring me that meat and them potatoes and quit standing around there like a milestone? Now hump yourself." By this time the Prince saw that Mr. Harrison had mistaken him for the waiter, and changed his position. The Prince, however, when he was made acquainted with the situation, laughed at it, and said he would have to tell it when he got back to his own country.

Adiantums or maiden-bair ferns succeed quite readily in the window with the same cars that any fern needs. They require no direct sun-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

TO THE K. OF P .- NEW DIVISION, FORMED I in 56, will meet in a body, at Hotel English, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp. Business of the utmost importance demands a full attendance.
W. H. FISHER.

WANT, SITUATION-BY EXPERIENCED nurse for ladies Address 127 East Ohio St. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED DECORATIONS— Garlands, plumes, rosettes, flowers, etc., for parades and general purposes, manufactured wiclesale and retail by J. E. DARNALL, 305 E. Washington st. FRS. A. S. FOWLER HAS RETURNED FROM M New York with a new and select stock of hair goods, and will open her new store, Sept. 4, in Rooms 1 and 2. Blackford Block. Entrance stairway 349 East Washington St.

WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX. A penses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-5,000 LABORERS TO ATTEND VV the Lawrence Fair, Sept. 4-7. TATANTED-TO KNOW THAT LAWRENCE YV Fair races are genuine. No jockeying. WANTED-10,000 PEOPLE TO WITNESS the grand Sunday-school contest at Layrence Fair, Sept. 5.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL-OFFICE OF UNION CENTRAL Life Insurance Company has moved from 901g East Market st. to Room 35 Vance Block.

J. S. LAMBERT, Manager. C. H. McDowell, City Agent.

AUCTION SALE. UCTION SALE OF GROCERIES AND MEAT A market, to the trade. I will sell at the corner of East and Ohio streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of groceries and fixtures, consisting of fire-proof safe, combination lock: show-cases, tea counter, and platform scales, cigars, coal-oil tank, ice-chest, large floor coffee-mill, table and desk, rocking sausage cutter and block, sausage stuffer, lard furnace, lard press, horse, wagon and harness, large refrigerator, counters and shelving, and a lot of groceries. The stock will be offered in bulk; if no buyers, will be sold in lots to the trade. A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE-HORSES AND VEHICLES. POR SALE-ROUND-TRIP TICKETS TO THE Lawrence Fair, Sept. 4 to 7.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO, CHEAP, at 813 N. Alabama st. OR SALE-TICKETS TO LAWRENCE FAIR. Sept. 4-7. Excelled by none! FOR SALE-A BOOK, STATIONERY AND NOtion store, etc., in a prosperous city. For particulars inquire at JOHN MEYER'S, Kokomo, Ind. FOR SALE-160 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND I in Putnam county, Indiana; well watered and well timbered; in high state of cultivation. Good buildings. For terms address J. W. KING, New Maysville, Ind.

FOR RENT. JORRENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery. TOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9. TALBOTT I and New's Block, first stairway south of post-office. HORACE McKAY.

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& CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

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NION COLLEGE OF LAW, Fall term be-for circulars address H. Booth, Chicago, III. 'HE INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION and Oratory. Vance Block, commences twelfth year Sept. 10, one and two-years' course. T. J. Mc-

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